

## AN ADMINISTRATION RALLY.

AN ELABORATE DEFENSE OF GEN. GRANT. SPEECHES OF JOSEPH F. CHOLE, GOV. JEWELL, AND GEN. THOS. H. VAN BUREN, AT COOPER INSTITUTE.

The assemblage at Cooper Institute last evening to ratify the Grant State ticket was a large and at times an enthusiastic one, and had the names on the list for Vice-Presidents been taken as a criterion of the character of the meeting, it might certainly have claimed to be of unimpeachable respectability. Unfortunately, however, most of the gentlemen who were selected to impart dignity to the gathering, remained away. Thurston, the Rev. Henry Highland Garnett, George Jones, John A. Kennedy, Isaac H. Bailey, Hugh Hastings, the Rev. Wm. F. Butler, Senator Abbott of North Carolina, and Edwards Pierrepont were among the interested listeners. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Cornell, the Chairman of the State Committee, who nominated for President Joseph F. Choate.

Mr. Choate's speech was more applauded probably than that of any other speaker, if laughter can be adduced as an indication. The personal appearance of Mr. Greeley excited a perfect deluge of wit from Mr. Choate, the main portion of whose address was devoted entirely to this unfortunate designation for the Presidential choir. Mr. Choate also made sarcastic allusions to Mr. Greeley's moral character. Gov. Jewell's speech was very long, but was listened to throughout with interest. It was noticeable that the only expression of disapprobation in favor of Mr. Greeley was laughter, scarcely a single hiss being heard. The name of Charles Sumner elicited applause, instead of expressions of disapproval. Gov. Jewell spoke as follows:

## SPEECH OF GOV. JEWELL.

I do not propose to apologize for the Republican party, its platform, its record, or its candidates. It is within the recollection of the youngest of us, where, and how this party was started. At its birth its principles were very brief, and its platform still more so. It was simply this: "Equal and exact justice to all before the law." A party that could within the short space of 15 or 20 years achieve what this has done, that could turn the entire current of thought of the most progressive nation under the sun from its old channels of looking with at least some degree of toleration on the sin of human slavery, that could change the front of 40,000,000 of people, marching with the strength and rapidity with which we are moving, toward the highest possible civilization, an achievement so remarkable, so noble, so important in its results for the race, needs no words of excuse or apology, not only for its existence but for its continuance.

Great as has been its achievements, numerous and important as have been its victories, much as it has accomplished, there still remains much to be done before it will have fulfilled its mission, and have completely carried out the idea of freedom which called it into existence. Our party must continue its onward and upward progress until the last vestige of antagonism between us and the South is completely removed, has been completely and entirely extinguished. For no other possible end could Providence have raised up this magnificent and powerful party. No compensation but this will be equal to the great loss sustained by the nation, which the nation has attained its present position.

If any body claims still exist, it is the duty of this party to fill them up, and to plant above them the seeds of peace, prosperity, and union. We are not to be led on by a religious like ours, and it is only necessary that we attend as carefully to our political duties as to those of our private and social life. Some Republicans have given up their political principles, and has a tendency to do so, and I am sorry to see them hoping and expecting it would be in our childhood we learned the truths of the Declaration of Independence. Nothing but an earnest wish to contribute my mite to the compiling of the great history of our country, and to stand by my countrymen, and appear before you to-night in the role of public speaker.

## THE CHICAGO LAND SPECULATION.

Never before in any Presidential campaign has the private life and character of the candidates been assailed with such malignity and meanness, as has that of the Republican candidates in the present canvass, by the men who propose to rise on the ruins of those they would crush, and whose sole watchword is, "Anything to beat Grant." The President appointed as Minister to Belgium an old Galena friend of his, but lately a resident of Chicago, J. Russell Childs.

A few weeks ago, The Chicago Tribune found a magnificent man's nest, in the fact that Mr. Jones had decided 53 acres of land to the President, and the consideration which the deed called for was \$1; thus causing Mr. Jones of having bought his appointment for \$1.

Mr. Jones made a similar arrangement with Marmol while abroad, and has given an unusual satisfaction to the American who have had business with him. The New-York Tribune thought, at first, that Mr. Jones had decided to let the old man's nest, and the President's by re-earning this striking specimen of bargain and sale, and labored in column after column, article after article, and day after day, to show to its vinyl readers how corrupt and Administration was.

Mr. Jones' letter reaches Mr. Jones, the latter had made his arrangements with the President, and having no money to invest, he was forced to decline, and Mr. Jones found another man to go in with him. About a year later Mr. Jones told the General that the party which he had joined wished to set out his interest at \$200 per acre, and offered Gen. Grant a share in it. Gen. Grant wrote him that he would take one-half of the interest which Mr. Jones had in it.

Gen. Grant's letter reaches Mr. Jones, the latter had made his arrangements with the President, and when he found out that Mr. Jones had put the last sum, Mr. Jones transferred to him an undivided one-quarter, and the consideration expressed in the deed was one dollar, a custom too common among real estate dealers to care for any kind of overstatement of value. Gen. Grant's letter reaches Mr. Jones, and I know, for principal interest, searching records, stamps, &c., eleven thousand, two hundred and twenty odd dollars. To such desperate straits have the opponents of Gen. Grant driven him to blacken his name and that of his efficient officer.

## MURPHY'S COTTAGE AND THE COLORED CADET.

A large amount of the capital which has been contributed to the Democratic concern with which to do business against the President has been the cry that Mr. Murphy gave him a cottage at Long Branch, in consideration of which the President appointed him Collector. The truth is, the President owns two cottages at Long Branch, in one of which he lives, and the other he rents. None of this property was ever owned by Mr. Murphy, nor was he in any way connected with its purchase. During a visit of the President at Long Branch, some of his friends expressing a wish that he would make that his summer residence, he signified a willingness to do so could a place be found in his personal service. Mr. Murphy, however, did not find an additional lot which he purchased, on which he erected another house at an expense of about \$12,000 beside the land, for which he paid about \$6,000, the money to pay for the same being raised by the colored people, and the colored people joined him in the erection of the cottage at the cost of \$12,000.

The Executive Committee then offered resolutions in substance as follows, which were adopted:

That the Central Committee looks upon the unanimous proceedings of the Syracuse Conventions as an event which will have for its result the success of the party, aiming at Reconciliation and Reform, and that the Central Party fully endorses the State, Congress and Electoral ticket.

On motion of Dr. Miersson a resolution was passed, calling upon the German Greeley and Brown Campaign organization of the city to attend at the daily demonstration at the Cooper Institute to-morrow.

At a meeting of the German Democratic Union General Committee, in the Teutonia Assembly Rooms, last night, arrangements were made for the election of Delegates to the National Convention, and resolutions were adopted for endorsing the platform and candidates adopted by the Syracuse State Conventions.

which has never turned its back on any man because he was poor, or because he was ignorant, or because he was black.

At the close of Gov. Jewell's speech, Gen. Thomas B. Van Buren was introduced and delivered a long address, which was received with applause. The audience then dispersed.

## THE CUBAN REVOLUTION.

ITS PRESENT PROSPECTS—REVIEW OF THE MILITARY POSITION—CUBAN MODE OF COMBAT. AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

HAVANA, Sept. 1.—The revolutionary forces in Cuba amount to the aggregate to 13,000 men. Half of the number are well armed; the rest are provided with what they have picked up, the majority of firearms having been captured from the enemy. The morale of these forces is fair, and as to devotion and daring, leave nothing to wish for. They are orderly and humane after the heat of battle is over, granting quarter to hundreds of Spaniards left on the field, wounded, or captured. The whole army is divided into four divisions. One of these, numbering 3,000, operates in the Counties of Manzanillo and Canto, under Gen. Calixto Garcia, ably seconded by Macero, Prado, Borro, and Perez. Latey a part of this force, under Col. Crombie, surprised and captured, after a lively skirmish, a train conveying provisions and ammunition, under the escort of 150 infantry and 50 cavalry. One-third of these troops were wounded or killed, and the remainder dispersed. A few days after this exploit, which took place on the 10th of August, at Brazo Canto, another train, smaller in point of numbers and materials, was surprised and captured near Aserradero. Subsequently, a party under Capt. Sebreiro made an attack on an entrenched camp of the enemy, on Brazo Canto, and though the Cubans achieved a partial success, holding the village for a few hours, they failed to carry the breastworks, and were compelled to retire. Col. Gavarro, with 200 men, came upon the Spaniards left on the field, wounded, or captured, and captured, with 200 prisoners, 150 volunteers, 100 with cattle. He dispersed them, capturing 15 prisoners, 20 rifles, and some ammunition, recovering nearly 100 head of cattle.

The main column, under the General commanding, had an encounter with about 400 of the enemy on the banks of the River Canto, and, after a battle lasting three hours, Garcia succeeded in driving the enemy off the field, with a loss to the latter of 115 dead, 121 rifles, and 3,000 rounds of ammunition. The Cubans lost a brave officer, Col. C. Sanchez, with 50 killed and wounded. President Cespedes, with his staff, was upon the field, this time inspiring the patriots with a determination to die or conquer. A part of the escort of President Cespedes participated in the glories of the day. The Government of the young Republic is now in the county of Holguin, but it has not been permanently established at one of the adjacent cities owing to the great lack of ammunition and supplies. The enemy would in a short time concentrate 10,000 men of all arms, with a surplus of war materials; and although the patriots could oppose adequate forces to defend its approaches, they would lack the ammunition to hold any one position for an indefinite period. Were they to possess an adequate supply for their forces, they feel confident of bringing the war to a close in six months, as that is required is a forward and steady movement westward for 200 miles, which would enable them to hold the country, and destroy the great sugar centers, from which the enemy draws the money that enables it to protract a conflict, whose progress they are utterly unable to check.

The forces under Modesto Diaz, one of the most daring Cuban generals, had an encounter with the enemy from Manzanillo. The enemy retreated two miles, under a murderous fire, losing 150 killed and wounded left on the field, with all their arms and ammunition. The forces of Diaz lost Majors Garcia and Cabanas, 20 others killed and about 30 wounded. The last of the battle was fought at close quarters, a mode of warfare preferred by the Cubans, who thereby save ammunition and bring into full play their decided superiority over the regulars in handling small weapons. On the following day the enemy, having received reinforcements of 200 fresh troops, advanced and reoccupied the field. Diaz disappearing as it were, to the rear, and the enemy to the front.

The simultaneous discovery by all the Grant papers of a "bill" in the "Liberal" movement reminds one of that prudent journalist who was so careful about the foreign correspondence that he had all written under his own eye. The "Greeley bill" exists only in the Grant newspaper offices. On this head The Cincinnati Enquirer says: "Some of the Grant organs have been very anxious to publish the news of the Grant's scholastic victory is the following from The Prince Georgian of Upper Mariborough, Md.: "His letter is an encyclopedic dissertation on the abstract and intricate mystery that surrounds the election of nations, or to a highly speculative and tedious treatise on the philosophy of dynamics or the laws of gravity."

Occasionally an organ has sense enough to see that personal abuse of Mr. Greeley will have little influence except to disgust sensible people. Commenting upon one of the most indecent of the Grant editions of the life of Greeley, The Philadelphia Press says: "The author fails when he writes about Horace Greeley, of whom he exhibits what he calls "A Queer Beard," but which is little more than a travesty of his biography by James Parton, with the aid of a scurrilous and malicious author and a scandalmonger from a personally abusive newspaper. These are attempted to be tempered out by numerous illustrations, coarse in design and execution. Vulgar antecedents like this cannot injure Greeley, but they will do him no good. His enemies are people in the exercise of their right to freedom will do it, is consoling to know that they meet with very poor success. Probably no journal in the land has had a more successful career than THE TRIBUNE. Its thorough and complete isolation from all corrupt rings and corporations, together with its fearless and bold articles in denouncing all wrongdoing, justice, have won for it a wide popularity and a large following. We have taken some pains in this section to ascertain how it has withstood these assaults upon it. We learn from the newscasters that their sales of THE TRIBUNE were never so great as during the great and last-tavern in this country. As it is here it doubtless is elsewhere. The people admire boldness, frankness, fidelity. The same characteristics are not to be found in any of the Grant editions which reflects only the current feeling and the popular will, may do as an advertising sheet and a party paper. But to make itself a power in the world, either for good or evil, it must be bold and honest. When it to its courage and boldness is added a love of truth and of right, never swerving from rectitude and duty, then it becomes a power indeed, which nothing can withstand. It is greater than Cainites, and greater than Presidents. It is an all advocate and encyclopedic in its knowledge of the facts of the case."

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The following are the officers of the Greeley and Brown Club of Lewisburg, N. Y.: President, Sandy Higgins; Vice-Presidents, J. Milton Worden, and F. Reynolds; Secretaries, J. De Witt Miller, and Dr. John H. Churchill; Treasurer, N. M. Worden. The usual committee were appointed.

John Cochrane, Alfred Wilkinson, D. S. Brown, Grinnell Hart, Samuel C. Taber, Clark Bell, Edward F. Jones, Henry C. Lake, and Gilbert C. Dean.

Eighty voters of New-Paltz, Ulster County, N. Y., organized a Greeley and Brown Club on the 31st ult., and elected Jonas F. Atkins, a Liberal Republican, President.

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The following are the officers of the Greeley and Brown Club of Chester, Orange County, N. Y., August 30, by the election of the following officers: President, John B. Randolph; Vice-President, Oscar Daniels; and J. E. Mofatt.

The First Ward Greeley and Brown Club of Buffalo has been reorganized, with Thomas Walsh as President.

A young men's Greeley and Brown Club of Buffalo has been organized in Yonkers, N. Y., with Henry T. Smith as President, and John F. Gleeson, Secretary.

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A large Greeley and Brown meeting at Abingdon, Pa., was addressed by Charles W. Edgar and John Coffey, after which a campaign club was organized. The following officers were chosen: President, John Landry; Vice-President, Charles W. Edgar; Correspondent, John Coffey. Seventy-four persons joined the club.

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